On page 11, ll. 1-26, please amend the table and the paragraph as follows:

	23°C	250°F	
Steel	0.5	0.8	($x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F)
Aluminum	0.8	1.4	
Ceramic	0.3	0.4	

Of course, if the motor is designed with two or more different solids, such as steel and aluminum components, the CLTE of the phase change material would preferably be one that was intermediate, the maximum CLTE and the minimum CLTE of the different solids, such as 0.65 ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F at room temperature and 1.1 $x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F at 250°F.

One preferred thermoplastic material, Konduit OTF-212-11, was made into a thermoplastic body and tested for its coefficient of linear thermal expansion by a standard ASTM test method. It was found to have a CLTE in the range of –30 to 30°C of $1.09x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in the X direction and $1.26x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions, and a CLTE in the range of 100 to 240°C of $1.28x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in the X direction and $3.16x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions. (Hence, the relevant CLTEs for purposes of defining the invention are 1.09×10^{-5} ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F and 1.28×10^{-5} ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F.) Another similar material, Konduit PDX –0-988, was found to have a CLTE in the range of –30 to 30°C of $1.1x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in the X direction and $1.46x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions, and a CLTE in the range of 100 to 240°C of $1.16x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in the X direction and $3.4x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions. By contrast, a PBS type polymer, (Fortron 4665) was likewise tested. While it had a low CLTE in the range of –30 to 30°C ($1.05x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in the X direction and $1.33x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions), it had a much higher CLTE in the range of 100 to 240°C ($1.94x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in the X direction and $4.17x10^{-5}$ ~~in/in°F~~ in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions).